

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

PERSONALS

G. P. Wilcox of Kauai is registered at the Young Hotel.

Rev. and Mrs. John P. Erdman returned from a visit to the Volcano yesterday.

Ben Viera, a businessman of Hilo, arrived from the Big Island metropolis yesterday.

Frank and W. S. May, arrived from Hawaii yesterday and are guests at the Young Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gay and six children were arrivals in Honolulu from Maui yesterday.

The Misses Thelma and Alice McQuaid were arrivals on the Mauna Kea from Kona yesterday.

R. W. Filler, manager of the Hawaii Consolidated Railroad, was an arrival in Honolulu yesterday from Hilo.

Harry B. Penhallow, manager of Wailuku plantation, was an arrival in Honolulu yesterday and is a guest at the Young Hotel.

Henry D. Slogett, of Hamakua, Maui, was an arrival on the Mauna Kea yesterday and is registered at the Young Hotel.

Mr. Robert A. Smith and Mrs. Robert A. Smith, formerly Miss Violet Maken, returned from a honeymoon trip to the Volcano yesterday and have taken apartments at the Young Hotel.

George W. B. King, deputy auditor of the territory, has gone to Hawaii on official business. Mrs. King accompanies him and they will make the circuit of the Big Island before returning.

Eddie Kuell will leave on a short business trip to the mainland in the near future.

Harry Grimes, who has been representing a number of mainland publications here for the past six months, will leave for the Coast shortly.

Charles Kana, captain of police for the Kohala District, is visiting his boyhood friend, Mayor Joseph J. Fern.

Dr. Jono Pinto, former Honolulu physician, has been heard from. In a letter to A. D. Castro, Doctor Pinto says that he is with the Portuguese forces at the front in France, being connected with the medical department.

Rev. J. Tajima, pastor of the Japanese Episcopal Church of Hilo, Hawaii, has returned from a short visit to Japan, where he was called a few weeks ago to nurse his sick mother, who, however, died before her son arrived at her side.

Mrs. Margaret Lishman celebrated yesterday her eighty-fifth anniversary, receiving the good wishes of many friends who called at her home in Keeaumoku Street. Mrs. Lishman arrived in Hawaii forty-two years ago and since then has never left the Islands.

VICTIMS OF WRECKS
APPEAL FOR HELP

Captains of Vessels Lost in South Seas Are Left Without Money; Chamber To Aid

The captains of the Annie Larsen and A. M. Baxter which were wrecked on the shores of a South Sea Island a few months ago, and who, with the majority of their crews were recently landed in Honolulu, have found themselves high and dry, without money, unable to secure financial relief from the government, and as a last resort they called upon the secretary of the chamber of commerce yesterday and told their troubles.

They said they arrived here practically without funds. They attempted to secure money from their owners. They said that had they been brought to a foreign shore they would have been applied at once to the American consul, who under the powers granted him, would have been privileged to secure their transportation home and provide for their necessities.

Honolulu, being a part of the United States, has no consul, of course, and they found that there is no one here to officially care for castaways. They visited the collector of customs, but learned it is not within the province of that official to provide money, or advance it. Franklin, however, sent a cablegram to Washington on their account. Whether or not notice has been taken of the message, or whether it has been delayed in transit, is not certain, but at any rate no reply has been received. The collector desired to do anything he could in his official capacity.

When the matter was laid before Secretary R. C. Brown of the chamber, he offered to take up the matter with the mainland in any way that could be suggested. Mr. Brown says the case of the captains of these two vessels raises a question here which should be taken up. Hawaii being detached from the American mainland, castaways are practically in the same situation as castaways thrown upon the shores of Fiji, or any other foreign coast. He believes something should be done at Washington to provide for contingencies of this sort here.

The captains were yesterday able, through new found friends, to secure money to enable them to secure their passage to the Coast. The owners merely authorized the payment of the pay for the crews, with nothing whatever for the officers.

EGGS OF SILK WORMS
COLLECTED IN QUANTITY

WASHINGTON, September 10.—(Associated Press)—The most complete collection of silkworm eggs ever made, 170 varieties from all silk-producing districts of China, has been gathered by the University of Nanking, which has organized a short-term course in silk worm culture. More than half of the seventy-two students taking the course are government officials and school teachers.

BREVITIES

After many years of service with P. A. Schaefer & Co., Wilhelm Lang resigned and left the company on September 1. Lang was of German birth and reported to be an alien enemy. His daughter is now in Germany and he himself has been openly pro-German. It is reported.

Governor C. J. McCarthy has a framed photograph of General Pershing, the commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces in the executive office which he highly values. The picture was given to him by J. A. Palmer, of the tax office after Palmer's return from a mainland trip about two weeks ago.

Word has reached Honolulu that the crew of the schooner Yabel May, who were left stranded on Christmas Island, when their vessel was wrecked on a submerged rock on August 1, have been rescued. After the Yabel May was wrecked she was beached by her crew and her cargo saved. Since the arrival of a relief ship at Christmas Island the Yabel May has been repaired so she can be towed to a Pacific port.

Bob Lillis, automobile inspector, is taking his summer vacation.

At yesterday's meeting of the St. Andrew's guild it was announced that the diocesan Service Flag, carrying one hundred and seventy-five stars, would probably be dedicated on Sunday during the regular services.

Instructions as to draft duty is being given at the Y. M. C. A. to young men who registered on July 31, 1918. This is in accordance with an arrangement with the officers of local draft board No. 1, of Honolulu. A number of young Chinese form one class.

Rose Kaheli and Mary Pilo, two Hawaiian women, arrested by the city police, were turned over to the federal authorities yesterday for prosecution on charges of selling swipes. After information was filed against them, their bond was fixed at \$500.

K. Kumazawa, a secretary at the local Japanese consulate, who was sent by Consul General R. Moroi to Kauai to make inquiries into the conditions among the Japanese, returned here Sunday morning. He reports that he found the Japanese on Garden Island plantations are all industrious.

All alien enemy women who remove from one place to another during the period of the war without securing the necessary permission from the federal authorities lay themselves liable to internment, according to a letter of instruction which has been received by United States Marshall J. J. Smiddy.

Sir Paul Chater, a recent visitor to Honolulu from Hongkong, China, was entertained during his stay here by Fred Halton, the promotion committee secretary. This visitor was accompanied by Lady Chater. He is a member of the legislative council of Hongkong and was largely responsible for the reclaiming of about two blocks of the waterfront of that city.

A number of civilians were examined at the armory yesterday by a board of army officers on their applications to be listed for army training camps on the mainland. The board, of which Maj. James D. Dougherty, in charge of the bureau of militia affairs, passed on the applications of a number of men, passing them on to the medical examiners to determine their physical fitness for active service.

HILO SUPERVISORS' TRIAL POSTPONED
Goes Over Until Late In November After Political Campaign Ends

Advices have been received by Attorney General Harry Irwin from Judge Clement K. Quinn of the Hilo circuit court that the trial of the Hawaii supervisors and four business men on the indictments returned recently by the grand jury have been set over until Thursday, November 21.

The attorney general says he assumes the trial of the cases has been postponed from the previous date set, October 7, to free the prosecution of the cases of any political color, whatsoever, which might be ascribed during the height of the fall campaign.

When the cases were set first so near the date of the primary elections the covert charge was made that this date was selected for the effect it might have on the voters on Hawaii. Postponement of the trials until the election is over by three weeks should eliminate any belief that the prosecutions are "political prosecutions," the attorney general says, in effect.

The Hilo Post Herald in reporting the postponing of the trial of the supervisors and business men says: "Trial of the cases in which the members of the Board of Supervisors and four business men of Hilo are involved has been moved forward from the tentative date of October 7 to a definite date, fixing the trial for Thursday, November 21."

The cases will be called and tried in the order in which they appear on the calendar, beginning with the Chairman's case in which he is the only defendant, then taking, in order, the cases of A. M. Cabrinda, of Samuel Kanehine, Julian R. Yates, Eugene H. Lyman, Arthur A. Akina, James K. Aiko and W. A. Todd; the same, with J. C. Plankinton added; the same, omitting Mr. Plankinton, and adding C. Castendyck; the supervisors with R. T. Mosser and the supervisors with George D. Russell.

Judge Quinn stated in court in fixing the first date of October 7 that it was only tentative, and would in all likelihood give place to some other date. The new date comes after the general election for territorial officers.

W. S. S.—The ten-day, although granted the successful candidates of the officers' training school which came to a close at Schofield late in August, was up yesterday, and the new second lieutenants reported to the 25th Infantry for duty. They are temporarily assigned to this regiment.

Opening of College Postponed Again
By War Department

Orders Received From Washington Now Set September 30 as Date Because of Organization of Students' Army Training Corps; Will Be Three Terms

In accordance with instructions received yesterday (Sunday morning) from the educational director of the department of war, the board of regents of the College of Hawaii have postponed the date of opening from Monday, September 16, to Monday, September 30. Registration in all departments will occur on the latter date, and academic work will begin on Tuesday, October 1. These instructions, moreover, require a complete reconstruction of the college calendar.

With the organization of a Students' Army Training Corps at the college many of the details of organization and instruction passed into the control of the department of war. It was to await necessary instructions that the board of regents recently postponed the date of opening from September 9 to September 16. This latest message removes all uncertainties. In all colleges and universities the work of the S. A. T. C. will commence on October 1.

The education director into whose hands the control of the S. A. T. C. has been placed is Doctor MacLaurin, formerly president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Doctor MacLaurin now announces that the period between October 1, 1918, and July 1, 1919, will be divided into three terms, each of three months period. In the first term, academic work, including instruction and examinations, will end on the afternoon of Saturday, December 21. In the second term the academic work will begin on the morning of Monday, December 30, and will end on the afternoon of Saturday, March 22. In the third term the academic work will begin on the morning of Monday, March 31, and end on the afternoon of Saturday, June 21.

In consequence of these orders the college now passes from the two semester to the three term system, and the times of opening and closing are delayed three weeks.

Although for the remainder of the war the activities of the college will be chiefly military, they will not be entirely so. The number of young ladies entering this fall promises to be considerably larger than ever before, and for them and for others not qualified for military service the usual number of courses will be given. In view of the patriotic call to economize and to free labor for essential industries there is likely to be a large enrollment of special students in courses in cooking, dressmaking, millinery, and other branches of household sciences. Inquiries in regard to these or to other courses may be made at the College office, which is open every day from nine to twelve.

JITNEY TANKS TO BE HURLED AGAINST THE HUN

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Thousands of American-made "Jitney tanks," equipped with Liberty motors, are to be hurled against the Germans to overwhelm their last stand behind concrete machine gun nests and barbed wire, if the war department heeds the advice of officers of the American expeditionary forces.

It was learned that this is one of the main demands and most immediate needs of Pershing—that the light and quick tank in great numbers has been recognized as the best means of smashing Germany's main devices for defense—the pillboxes and entanglements, the principle causes of protracting the war—and opening up battle operations for a last offensive which alone will give full potency to the allied superior man power.

And the recommendation has been made by the military authorities that the Liberty motor be used for equipping this myriad of mobile little fortresses because of their outburstness for heavy work and because they now are in quantity production.

Henry Ford already is making small tank parts, but not in sufficient quantity to open up the German lines generally in time for a supreme allied drive this year. The demand for these tanks is for the spring of 1919 to roll back the Germans from the old Hindenburg line, where they are expected to make their stand before the allied drives now and try to remain all winter.

That the final test will come on this Hindenburg line is the military opinion here. There is no expectation that the present success of the allies and the Americans will strike the heavy blow that will crush or rout the foe. There is, however, a widespread expectation both here and abroad that the supreme allied blow will fall in next spring's campaign and achieve that military victory that alone will insure a secure peace.

And dependence is being placed, so far as weapons are concerned, more on the tank armada than on great flocks of aeroplanes.

Rheumatism

Have you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, for the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Adv.

NEW SUGAR PRICE IS MADE EFFECTIVE ON ANNOUNCEMENT

Remainder of This Crop Benefits With Next Crop As Result of Committee Action

PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION IS ADVISED BY CABLE

Giving additional information on the fixing of a price for sugar to that contained in the Associated Press despatch to The Advertiser on Saturday night there came to E. D. Tenney, president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association yesterday a cablegram from J. W. Waldron, chairman of the planters committee that was sent to Washington to present the case of Hawaii to the sugar committee of the food commission in connection with proposed new prices. The cablegram changes the wording of the message slightly and indicates that the new price is to become effective immediately instead of with the next crop, as it has been surmised would have been the case.

Waldron Cables
"New price nine cents less two percent refined sugar at refineries effective immediately. Raw sugar basis will be announced Monday. We leave Tuesday," said Mr. Waldron's cablegram. The Associated Press gave the price as nine cents less "two cents" instead of "two percent."

"I believe the figures given in The Sunday Advertiser were about correct," said Mr. Tenney yesterday afternoon. I read the message to mean that the price to be announced Monday will divide the increased price .95 of a cent for the planters and .21 of a cent to the refiners, which will make the price for raws paid at the refineries seven cents flat. It may vary slightly from that figure, however.

First Message
The message received yesterday is the first official communication to be received from the committee since it left. Private letters have made mention of efforts in the direction of securing nitrates and on the labor situation, but those private advices indicate that Hawaii has a little hope in the way of transportation of labor from either the Philippines or from Porto Rico.

Important To Industry
Seven cent sugar means an increase of \$19 a ton. On a next year's crop of the same proportions as this year's, a fair estimate from present crop conditions and allowing for a shortage of labor, it would mean an increase of \$10,887,000 for the crop over this year's price.

There is much of this year's outturn that is now in transit and still more that has not been shipped and the new price made effective for that sugar will mean between two and three million dollars addition to the receipts from the present crop.

Other despatches are likely to be received today or tomorrow announcing the figure for raws definitely.

HONOLULU DOWNS CRACK BOCHÉ "ACE"

Battling with overpowering numbers of Boche airplanes over the armies on the Western Front, Lieut. W. H. Heinrichs, formerly with the local V. M. C. A., finally emerged a victor and had the satisfaction of knowing he sent one of the German aces to the ground. In this battle he brought down his first enemy plane.

He was out on patrol, he wrote a girl friend here, two groups of Americans being up, when suddenly six Hun planes appeared, all of the Albatross type. It was a crack squadron of the Huns and Heinrichs knew he was fighting with the best. He maintained his altitude, but two of his comrades were damaged and one went down in a mass of flames. Heinrichs and his foe fired point blank at each other, the German outdoing him with machine gun fire, sent through one of his planes. Then Heinrichs dove down on the enemy and the latter dropped, in order to lead the American downward and give a second German machine the opportunity to "get" him. He did not "bite."

On his return observers said a Hun plane had come to earth and he knew officially that he had gotten his first enemy machine.

"Bully" Noble Shelled
William Noble, formerly of Punaohu, writing under date of July 6, while serving with the ambulance corps attached to the French army on the fighting front, tells of the awful life at the front, with roads torn by shells, villages battered, and evacuated by the inhabitants, the usual visits to the front dressing stations to bring in the wounded, and of a terrible battle in which his division participated, saying it was the most terrible noise and bedlam he had ever heard. While eating lunch one day at the cook's station they heard a shell coming and scattered. The shell burst just across the road. Then shells came every three or five minutes. The boys were spilling their coffee but hanging on to their rations for dear life.

From the inside of a cave they watched the shells tearing up things and after the bombardment was over went out to see how their autos had fared. One was thrown about eight feet, and his own auto had no body left, just the chassis. He was given a new ambulance.

On another occasion, at night, his camp was bombed by airplanes. One day an observation balloon was attacked by two enemy planes. It was set on fire and he saw the observer descend in a parachute.

Seven Cent Sugar

PRESS despatches from Washington received Saturday night told of the fixing of the price for refined cane sugar at seaboard ports at nine cents and said this was less two cents differential to the refiners. Cable messages received yesterday by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association confirmed the nine cent price, less two percent, but said the raw price would be announced today. It is agreed that this will be seven cents but it may possibly be a shade higher. The nine cents price represents an increase of 1.66 cents a pound and will probably be divided between the producer and the refiner .95 to the producer and .71 to the refiner, nineteen dollars a ton increase in the price of Hawaiian sugar. The planters' message also contained the good news that the new price was to be effective immediately and not affect merely the next crop.

The added price was absolutely necessary if the sugar producers were to continue in business. Costs have mounted greatly and are still mounting. The half cent increase which the sugar committee first proposed might meet the present larger costs but those costs are continuing to mount and the further increase will be largely needed to meet further cost increases in everything which the planters require.

Nineteen dollars a ton increase in raw sugar price means millions in the receipts for the next crop. Present indications are that that crop will be larger than the present, which was short because of 1917 droughts, but hopes of a much larger crop may be somewhat disappointed because of the labor shortage. Assuming only the same crop as that which will be harvested this year, the increase will mean \$10,887,000 more for the crop than would be realized under the old price.

If the new price is to be effective immediately, as the message to the Planters' Association indicates, then the delayed shipments of this year will have been a blessing to the industry for there are large quantities still in transit and more than 100,000 tons still to be shipped. This will mean several million dollars added to this year's receipts for the industry.

W. S. S.

The Week In the War

IN no similar period since the beginning of the Allied counter offensive on July 18, less than eight weeks ago, have gains of terrain so extensive and advance more important been achieved than in the past week. As General Foch's strategy unfolds and develops its tremendous accomplishments and enormous scope become more and more apparent. The cumulative results are rolling up into immense proportions. His armies accomplish in hours what it took days for the foe to do while the Allies were desperately striving to check their advance.

Not a moment does the French master strategist give the enemy to recuperate or to reorganize. When he is not striking at one point he is delivering blows upon two or more others. In this way retirement becomes hurried retreat and hurried retreat grows into rout.

For 118 days, with intermissions or lulls of varying length, the Germans were on the offensive and at times appeared to be sweeping the Allies off their feet. In fifty-three days, less than half the time taken up by the enemy advance, he has lost practically all the country which he gained through enormous sacrifices.

For a campaign of slightly more than twenty-four weeks, launched after weeks and months of constant preparation, the enemy can show only a few miles of added territory which he is now seeking to relinquish at the smallest possible loss, a shattered and shattered army which he is seeking to retire in something of a semblance of order, a reserve force exhausted or nearly exhausted and a morale that is badly broken down.

Gains made during the past week put the Allies in position to launch an attack upon Messines Ridge almost at will, to advance upon Cambrai whenever it shall be deemed advisable, and well on toward Laon which will soon become an immediate objective. Chemin des Dames Ridge has been made untenable.

Each day it grows more evident that the Teutons will not be able to halt their shattered forces along the lines from which last Spring they were hurled forward in the "supreme offensive" that was to win the war, to cut the Allied lines, to reach the Channel Ports and to triumphantly enter the French capital. That line has been passed at so many points as to flank large sectors of it and to render it untenable. The retirement which is in progress must be extended much farther back than the enemy has contemplated. How far back it will extend must depend on the aggressiveness of General Foch and the ability of his forces and resources to continue the hammering that is being administered. Thus has a counter offensive that was begun as a defensive measure grown into an offensive that overshadows the enemy "supreme offensive" and appears to be developing into an Allied "Fall Drive."

One week ago the Allies were striking at Voor meseele in the north where for the first time Americans fought on Belgian soil, on the Plains of Juvigny on the south, where Americans participated with the French and in the Peronne sector. Last Monday Germany received its greatest defeat of any single day's fighting in the war when the British smashed a breach thirty miles north and south of the Drocourt-Queant switch and at the same

time important gains were made on either wing of the long front. On Tuesday gains continued along practically the whole of the 150 mile front and retreat was taking on the appearance of route.

On Wednesday Pershing's Army and their French Allies on their wings, advanced from the Vesle to the Aisne, as the enemy sought to retire behind a smoke screen and the retirement of the Germans continued practically all the way along the line from that sector to Ypres. Thursday's advance was important, especially in the Cambrai sector where the British may strike practically at will. By Thursday night there were no Germans left to the south of the Aisne, further advances had been made on the enemy's left of that sector making the new positions tenable for only a short time and to the North, in Flanders the British opened the way for an attack on Messines ridge when it shall be desired. Friday's fighting left Cambrai almost at the mercy of the Allies who are reported to be withholding further attacks on that sector until further orders come from Foch.

British and French made further glorious gains on Saturday when advances for the week culminated in further large gains practically the whole length of the line.

In Siberia the Allies are meeting with comparatively small opposition. The news which reaches The Advertiser from Japanese sources is several days in advance of other press reports and is later confirmed. Advances of great rapidity are reported and the entire length of the Ussuri railway is in the hands of the Allies. Here the Allies have found the Teuton former prisoners are teaching the Bolsheviks the beautiful Hun practice of poisoning wells and water sources so that greater precautions are being employed for the protection of men and animals.

In northern Russia the Allied advance continues and the opposition offered is not strong.

The other war theaters have not broken their silence during the week and the Western front news has overshadowed all else.

Summarized, the position of the Allies has been vastly improved in the past week and military observers are expecting new developments to follow thick and fast which will add still further to the rapidly growing advantages of the Allied arms.

W. S. S.

Our Casualties Grow

ARMY casualties as reported by the war department clearly reflect the growing part the United States is playing in the war. In the publication of these reports the war department is fully two weeks behind for the American forces have in the past been so scattered, some billeted with the French and some with the British and others by themselves, that it is impossible to keep them close to date. Thus the casualties which are reported today probably occurred about August 20 and our losses have been considerably greater than the report shows.

On July 20 the total of army losses as reported was 10,831 and that list was some two weeks back of the date of issue. Thus from around the first of July to about the middle of August, say August 20, our casualties were 16,342 for as reported yesterday we had lost from the army 27,173. In a period of about six weeks they had increased by 160 percent.

In addition to these casualties in the army General Pershing says there have been about 20,000 slightly wounded that were not reported because, they would be up and about again before the news could reach relatives who would then be unnecessarily alarmed.

Marine casualties as given in the list of July 21 were 1805 and as reported September 1, the last list to be received in this city, 2971, an increase of 1166 in six weeks. Casualties as reported by the war department and from the office of the Marine Corps are thus seen to be considerably more than thirty thousand or to have been multiplied by three since the early part of July.

W. S. S.

PASSING HOUR

"German-Finnish Treaty Reported," says a headline. The real German finish treaty has yet to be written and it will be Germany's finish.

In its official report Berlin stated last night that the Germans were everywhere in their new positions. Enlightening and edifying for it might have been assumed they were everywhere in their old positions.

Little heed was paid to the government's request to curtail Sunday joyriding on the first Sunday after the announcement of the request. Some people always prefer to do things or to refrain from doing things under compulsion. When the orders come they will be obeyed and unless requests are heeded orders are sure to follow.

With the completion of Diamond Head Road the next essential thing in the development of Kapiolani Park is for the superintendent to clean out the weeds and plant grass at the end of the park, at the terminus of the street railroad and work toward town with clearing up and that grass planting. At present that end of the park has a good deal the appearance of a vacant lot in a tenement district.